SCENES IN COURT.

TWO GLASS BOMBS EXHIBITED

Trials of the Nihilists in St. Petersburg - The Bravado of the Assassins - Excitement Among the Spectators - Implements of the Conspirators.

St. Petersburg, April 10.—The boldness of the answers of the Nihilists is a startling feature of the trial progressing since Thursday. The president of the court asked the prisoners, in turn. whether they wished to say anything. Russakoff, who threw one of the bombs, spoke for half an hour. He said he primarily desired to agitate peacefully, but entered into the late conspiracy, seeing no other way out of the social troubles. Michailoff, who was arrested as he entered Russakoff's house, said he belonged to the terrorist faction of the party, but denied Russakoff's statement that he participated in the arrangements for the murder of the Czar. Hessy Helfmann acknowledged that she kept the conspirators' lodginghouse, which was the depot for their implements, but denied having actively participated in the Czar's assassination. Kibaltschitisch, the bombmaker, avowed his connection with "The Will of the People" party, their wish, he said, being to gain their objects by a peaceful propaganda, but they were reluctantly obliged to adopt the terrorist measures. He admitted preparing five bombs. SOPRIE PIEOFFSKY AVOWED

her participation in the preparation of the Moscow mine and in the murder of the Czar. Jeliaboff who is the most intelligent of the prisoners fluently related, with diabolical satisfaction, the history of the two Alexandrofsky mines. He said he was the head of one group of the party, and was charged by the executive committee with the work of organizing the attack by bombs, and was connected with the Sadowa street mine as a simple worker, Jeliaboff attempted to extenuate the cases of Russakoff and Michailoff by asserting that the former was only a propagandist among workmen, and knew nothing of the arrangements for the murder of the Czar until the day of its accomplishment, and that the latter was entirely unconnected with the crime. The whole of the second day's proceedings was occupied with the examination of witnesses, a majority of whom were officials, soldiers, and policemen. Jeliaboff showed great skill in cross-examining the witnesses, and succeeded in utterly confusing one of them. After hearing Jeliaboff's avowals the procurator said that it would perhaps be possible to shorten the

AT THE TRIAL SATURDAY Russakoff and Michailoff appeared dejected. Jeliaboff maintained the animation he had shown throughout. Beside the examination of witnesses, the court was largely occupied in the scrutiny of material used by the assassins. Great excitement was caused by the production of two bombs similar to those which killed the Emperor. General Feodorf, in explaining their mechanism and composition, was cross-examined by Kibaltschitisch who made them. Among the objects examined were photographic groups of Nihilists who have been executed, a quantity of letters, some numbers mary journal, Narodnaya Volia, some large cylindrical tin cases filled with dynamite, discovered at the residence of Jeliaboff and Sophic Picoffsky, and several plans of St. Petersburg, showing the palace of the Grand Duke Michael, Little Garden street, and other points connected with the assassination of the Czar, Jeliaboff and Sophie Pieoffsky refused to answer several questions. All the telegrams describing the first day's proceedings were detained at the telegraph office. About midnight of Thursday the correspondents were informed of the detention, and that no telegrams would be forwarded unless countersigned by Assistant Prosecutor Mouravieff. Saturday's sitting was to be occupied with speeches for the prosecution. In the centre of the court-room are various articles of tangible evidence against the prisoners. such as boxes of dynamite, papers of chemicals, apparatus, &c., placed on the table and guarded by a gendarme with a drawn sword. The prisoners are all attired in black. Several officials have been pronounced guilty of neglect of duty in connection with the search for dynamite mines in Little Garden street, and will be put on trial forthwith. General Mavrinsky, who failed to see anything suspicious at the cheesemonger's shop. nearly fainted while being interrogated by the prosecutor during the trial of the Nihilists yester-

ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR MURAVIEFF strongly denounced the revolutionary doctrines and deeds avowed by the accused, demanded the severest penalty for all alike, and concluded by declaring that the fidelity of the people to the imperial throne was unshaken, and that the efforts of the terrorist party in this direction had proved absolutely abortive. The prisoners listened unmoved. Jeliaboff and Kibaltschitisch took notes. At half-past five in the afternoon a recess was taken until seven o'clock, when the counsel for the lefense spoke for two hours. About nine o'clock Jeliaboff rose to speak in his own behalf. He was several times interrupted by the presiding judge. When Jeliaboff finished the court asked the accused if they had any further defense to urge, and they replied in the negative. The court retired for consultation, and returned at half-past twelve o'clock this morning. Twenty-four questions, formulated for determination concerning the prisoners' guilt, were then read. The court again retired to consider the verdict. After three hours' deliberation, they returned at 6:20 a.m. with a verdict of guilty against all and sentenced to death by hanging was prononneed. Sophie Pieoffsky's sentence will be submitted to the Czar for confirmation, because she is Odenwald, in a fit of jealous rage, knocked her

Government Telegraph Rates.

Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury. a proposition received from the American Rapid Telegraph Company to transmit messages at greatly reduced rates between the points with which the company has established connection, and requested an opinion whether, under the order of the Postmaster-General dated June 30, 1880, regarding telegraph companies, the rates of other telegraph companies to the places named in tion of the tenants under this resolution. the proposition should conform to those offered by the American Rapid Company. Judge Lawrence Saturday rendered an opinion, in which he says:

"I have examined all the papers and the law applicable to this subject, and am clearly of the opinion that the rates to be paid to telegraph companies now rendering service for the United States to the places named should conform to those offered by the Rapid Telegraph Company. It should be distinctly understood that as to messages transmitted to the places named the Government should in no case pay to the corporation now rendering service more for a twenty five-word message, including the address and signs re, than the rates offered to the public by the American Rap.d Telegraph Company for a ten-word mes- has made an affidavit charging Postmaster John sage inclusive of such address. I respectfully suggest | C. Manning with embezzlement. Manning has the propriety of advising the disbursing officers of the | been arrested and has given a bond for his appearvernment of these views."

Industrious Burglars.

NEW YORK, April 10 .- The jewelry store of William Wise, 239 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was entered by a gang of burglars Saturday night, who and Hon. John A. Kasson, United States Minister made desperate efforts to break into a large safe, to Austria, sailed for New York on the steamer which contained about \$60,000 worth of diamonds | Bothnia. and jewelry. They bored six holes in the door, but the steel plates broke their drills, pieces of which were found on the floor. Leaving this, the burglars turned their attention to another safe, built in the wall. By means of a jack-screw they a courageous resistance against overwhelming broke it from the wall, and moved it to the back odds. part of the store and broke it open, stealing therefrom one hundred watches, belonging to customer which had been left there for repairs, and a quantity of jewelry. Wise estimates his loss at about

Terrible Seenes at Yankton.

YANKTON, April 10.-The damage to steamboats, railroads, and private property by the ice-gorge has been fearful. The steamers at the levee were carried inland, and now lie on the railroad track. The steamer Peniah struck the railroad machine-shops, completely wrecking them. The steamer is now on the prairie, about a mile from the channel. The government warehouses are destroyed, and many of the goods stored in them were carried away. The rescuing parties report great suffering and destitution among the settlers on bottom land, between Yankton and Vermillion. A number of houses at Yankton were moved from their foundations, and, in some instances, were carried away.

A Whole City Under Water.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 10.—This city is in a most deplorable condition. The water has reached within four blocks of the very heart of the city, driving 5,000 persons from their homes to high grounds. It is impossible to predict the result.
Many think an immense inland lake is forming.
A great forty-mile gorge between Yankton and
floux City is expected to break at any moment and
sweep everything before it. Great excitement prevails. THE FLAG OF ENGLAND.

It Must Be Attacked Wherever It Is Seen"-Big Irish Meetings.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 10.-At a meetng of United Irishmen here this afternoon D'Donovan Rossa said he had no faith that England would give Ireland anything unless the Irish showed that they were prepared to fight for what they wanted. He was glad to see that Irishmen were working in England against England. He read a letter he had received from one of these missionaries" in England, as he called them, a man who, he said, was connected with the recent attempt to blow up the Mansion House. The authorities in England, Rossa continued, have not the real names of the men implicated in the Mansion House affair. The "missionaries" in England would continue to do their work. The enemy must be struck in his own country. The flag of England must be attacked wherever it is seen. England cared nothing for resolutions, but did care for her interests when assailed.

James McDermott, a member of the organization, made a violent speech, in which he said he believed there was more virtue in a pound of nitro-glycerine or dynamite than in all the resoutions that could be passed by public assemblies. The revolutionary sentiments of the speaker were oudly applauded.

At a Land-League meeting this afternoon Mrs. Parnell, mother of the agitator, spoke for half an hour with much vigor on the land question. She said the British government had been coquetting with the landlords and it was now trying its cobeware of the Greeks when they made presents. The government had been trying the strength of the Land League, but thanks to the bountiful supplies the League had received from this country. the government had been unable to frustrate their plans. Irishmen liked to fight, and they now had an opportunity of fighting a battle in which great courage and skill were necessary. They should never say die or retreat one inch before the enemy. She declared that Mr.

Gladstone was beginning to see that the people were too strong for him. She knew that he had made overtures to her son, and he had also made | Minister and his wife, with the two elder of their overtures to her. Gladstone had said: "Only let your son pull with us and he will be the savior of tary of legation and by Miss Edwards, the friend Ireland." She trusted that Irishmen would not lose the golden fruits of prosperity now within their reach, and that they would not forsake the ship when they were in sight of port. She believed the issue of all this agitation would be a republican form of government for the British empire, and that some day even in Russia there would be a great republic. She did not, however, believe in acts of violence toward rulers, but recommended courage and endurance in fighting constitutional

Parnell Makes a Speech.

Cork, April 10.-Mr. Parnell, replying to a toast to the prosperity of Ireland at a banquet here this evening, traced the history of the Land League. He denounced the desertion of the seventeen members from the Irish party as the cause of the coercion bill. The first portion of the land bill, he said, was full of doubtful points and pitfalls. He defied anybody to tell accurately how it would work. It would be the duty of the Irish members to improve the bill as far as possible in its passage through the House, and see that its working be as advantageous as possible to tenants. The second portion of the bill was by far the most important. He looked thereto for very important results, but he believed the compulsory expropriation of bad landlords would be a far easier and more effective method of protecting tenants. He strongly denounced emigration, which he declared was a scheme for clearing out small tenants, whose courage and sacrifices had brought the question to a point that no British ministry could any longer overlook. Any bill that did not largely reduce rents would, and ought to, fail to satisfy tenants. Mr. Parnell, addressing the people afterward from the hotel, warned them against thinking that the battle was won, and said it had only just commenced.

Franklin B. Gowen's Defeat. PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The decision of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, rendered by President Judge Hare in the matter of the Mc-Calmont Bros. & Co. and the president and managers of the Reading Railroad Company, is that the meeting of the 14th of March was a meeting for the purpose of electing officers, and that it was not a special meeting, whose action would be invalid unless a majority in value of the stockholders were present, either in person or by proxy. In accordance with this decision the ticket headed by Frank S. Bond for president is declared elected. The court is now asked to issue an injunction restraining President Gowen or any of the old offipetition under advisement.

Seven Thousand People Killed.

Lordon, April 10.—The Times' corretained 70,000 inhabitants, 6,000 or 7,000 were killed. and twenty-five per cent, of the survivors were wounded. The French, British, United States, and Austrian gun-vessels in the harbor are doing all in their power to assist the authorities in the work of relief. Only ten of the inhabitants of Chesnic were killed, but many houses are in ruins and 30,000 people are without shelter."

A New York Brute.

New York, April 10.-Henry Odenwald quarreled this afternoon with Julia Geber. aged nincteen, of Suffolk street, because she received the attention of other young men. This evening as she was walking through Fifth street down and kicked her in the abdomen, and then made his escape. Miss Geber was carried in an Secretary Windom recently referred to insensible condition to the hospital. Her injuries are dangerous.

Chicago Anti-Rent Payers. CHICAGO, April 10.—The Chicago Labor Union, a powerful organization, to-night adopted a resolution calling upon all tenants to refuse to give up their holdings on May 1, or to rent others, or to pay any advanced rent. Steps will be taken to

raise funds and employ counsel to defend the ac-Beaconsfield's Condition. London, April 11.-Lord Beaconsfield had a favorable day and gained strength until eight o'clock in the evening, when he had an at- The Bey has replied that he cannot consent to any tack of spasmodic breathing, but his condition was such steps, since he is both able and willing to renot materially affected by the attack. At one

o'clock this morning the condition of the sufferer showed no change. A Postmaster Arrested. San Antonio, April 10.-William B. Alexander (colored), a discharged post-office clerk, France.

ance before United States Commissioner Roberts. Kasson Coming Home. London, April 10.-Senor Barca, the newly appointed Minister of Spain to Washington.

Every Frenchman Perished. Paris, April 10 .- Advices from Tripoli | New England. confirm the reports of the massacre of Colonel Flatweighing over four hundred pounds, which was ter's expedition. Every Frenchman perished after

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has arrived back from Florida in improved health. Life-Saving Service has received official informa- a human skeleton, pretty well preserved, was tion from the keeper of Station No. 48 that the Monmouth Beach life-saving crew, who originally objected to carrying the checks which insure the performance of patrol duty, have reconsidered their action, and are now cheerfully complying with the corder.

-Mr. James E. Rhoades, of Philadelphia; Benjamin Latham, of New York; Francis T. King and John Butler, of Ohio; Charles F. Coffin and Barnabas C. Hobbs, of Indiana; Cyrus Bedu, of Iowa, and Thomas Stanley, of Kansas, composing the Indian Commission of the Society of Friends (Orthodox), in company with Secretary Kirkwood, called upon the President Saturday morning, and had a conference with him upon Indian affairs.

-The collector of internal revenue at Yankton, D. T., reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the prevailing storms and floods are greatly delaying the malis, and, in confloods are greatly delaying the mails, and, in consequence thereof, he recommends leniency on the part of the Department in the matter of penalties for failure to renew special-tax stamps. Commissioner Raum, in reply, has informed the collector that the utmost leniency will be observed in regard to penalties resulting from the interruption of the mails by the floods, and that, where returns are made and placed in the Post-Office at the terms are made and placed in the Post-Office at the recommendation is to the effect that premier Coumoundouros has promised to reply to the note of the Powers on Monday. Such an impression has been produced on the cabinet and the utmost leniency will be observed in regard to penalties resulting from the interruption of the mails by the floods, and that, where returns are made and placed in the Post-Office at the tensor of the powers that there is no longer any doubt that there is no longer any doubt that the proposed settle-turns are made and placed in the Post-Office at the ment.

SOCIAL INCIDENTS.

RECEPTIONS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

secretary and Mrs. Blaine's "Saturday Evening" -A Distinguished Audience-Washington Authors - The Japanese Minister's Family-Prominent Ladies.

The reception by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Blaine, on Saturday evening, was numerously attended and brilliant. It was the second of their April series to the diplomatic corps, embracing also members of the Supreme Court, the Senate, Cabinet officers, and other leading public men at Washington, accompanied by the ladies of their families. Secretary Blaine was evidently in full health and vigor, and his guests felt the inspiration of his cordial, courtly manner. Mrs. Blaine was assisted by Miss Dodge and Miss Blaine. Mr. Walker Blaine contributed also to the hospitalities of the evening. The occasion was characterized by many present as equal in enjoyment to any of the pre-Lenten festivities so brilliantly remembered, and it pleasantly recalled the series of delightful parties given by the same host and hostesses during the corresponding season last year, oases in the austere routine of Lent. A few of the many present (nearly two hundred in all) were the German, Austrian, and Turkish Ministers, the Swedish Minister and wife, the Japanese quetry on the people. She thought they ought to | Minister and Madame Yoshida, the Chief-Justice and Mrs. Waite, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Secretary Windom, Secretary Lincoln, Attorney-General and Mrs. MacVeagh, Senator and Mrs. Hill, of Colorado, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, Senators Lamar and Burnside, a goodly representation of the newer members of the Senate, Mr. William E. Chandler, Colonel Hay, secretaries of the various legations, Miss Snead, Miss Jennings, and Mr. and Mrs.

Charles Nordhoff. Among the pleasant family groups at one of the afternoon performances of the Forepaugh show none appeared more interested than the Japanese beautiful children, accompanied also by their secreand guest of Madame Yoshida.

Friday evening, at Sara Bernhardt's first appearance in Washington, the distinguished character of the audience was almost as much of a treat to a looker-on as the high art of the Frenchwoman. Cabinet Ministers, prominent army and navy officers, foreign ministers, and Senators were conspicuous in the crowded orchestra. Within a little radius of the writer sat several authors whom the world knows widely and well, including George Bancroft, Carl Schurz, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Gail Hamilton, Colonel John Hay, and Mrs. Lincoln, wife of Dr. N. S. Lincoln, who, as Miss Jeannie Gould, gave to literature several charming stories. From year to year the social life of the Capital grows more rich in intellectual acquisitions, till these quite eclipse in general interest its merely political side.

Mrs. and Miss Mosely, recent guests of Major and Mrs. Poore, left Washington last Friday at two p. m., and safely reached Boston in time for breakfast next morning. The most ambitious traveler could hardly ask quicker transit than this. in the city for a few days, on her first visit to her

husband at Washington since his assumption of

his new dignities. She will be a valuable and popular accession to Washington social life when she returns with him next winter. Mrs, Tyner, wife of the First Assistant Postmas ter-General, has gone to Atlantic City. Her health is still delicate, and she has taken with her an experienced maid, designing to substitute sea-bathing and the other sanitary advantages of that resort for a tedious course of medicine. Her full

Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, wife of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was in Washington yesterday, having come in from her country home in Prince George's County, Md., accompanied by her youngest daughter, to attend the services of Palm Sunday at Epiphany Church.

Bradlaugh Re-elected to Parliament.

London, April 10.—Charles Bradlaugh, who has been re-elected a member of Parliament for Northampton by a majority of 122 votes, was opposed by Mr. Varley, a Baptist minister, residing in London, an imitator of Spurgeon as a sensational preacher, who sought to divide the Liberal vote: also by Colonel Moreland, Conservative candidate, Bradlaugh will present himself at the bar of the House on Monday and offer to take the cath, when two points will be raised against him; one, that in cers from acting or assuming to act as officers of view of his former refusal to take the oath, his the company. This application is opposed by the taking it now would be a mockery and sacrilege, counsel for the managers, and the court holds the as he does not pretend to change his opinion, and the other, that his conviction under the recent prosecution for illegally sitting and voting as a member of Parliament carried with it disfranchisement. The discussion on these two points spondent at Scio telegraphs: "It is now believed | will probably be acrimonious and prolonged, but that throughout the whole island, which con- the opinion prevails that Bradlaugh will be permitted to take his seat. The constituency of Northampton consists of 189 registered voters, and Bradlaugh's majority shows how close was the fight, nearly every voter going to the polls.

Unprecedented Emigration.

New York, April 10.-Twelve thousand five hundred and fifty-four immigrants have arrived at Castle Garden since April 1 to date. The Oder arrived from Bremen with 982 German immigrants. Immigration is large at Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, but New York has a much greater influx of foreigners in proportion to her size than any other city. A stream of immigration is also turning toward Southern ports. The North German Lloyd Company have two steamers running to New Orleans and Galvest n, which are fitted exclusively for immigrant traffic. The steamer Hohenstauffer, which arrived Saturday with 1,260, has had her first and second saloons removed in order to accommodate the immigrants. The vessel will leave to-morrow without waiting for freight.

That Tunisian Difficulty.

Tunis, April 10.-A telegram from the French government to the Bey states that the French troops will cross the frontier to chastise the Kromirs, and reckon on the support of the Bey's troops, and that it will also be necessary for the French to occupy the valley of the river Medjerdah, which almost bisects the regency. press disorders on his side of the frontier. He protests against invasion of his territory in violaion of the treaty, and declares that he cannot hold himself responsible for the consequences if the French persist in their intention. The Bey has invoked the protection of the Porte against

Carlyle's Gift to Harvard. London, April 10.-The Times prints the will of the late Thomas Carlyle. It is a most remarkable document, recognizing the "Immensities of Work," especially in the silent classes in America, and it fulfills Carlyle's fond notion and bequeaths the books he bought and used in writing the lives of Cromwell and Frederick the Great to Harvard University, as a testimony of respect to the Alma Mater of his many American friends, and in token of his kind feelings and obligations to

Another Mammoth Cave. FALMOUTH, Ky., April 10.—Some work- this city, and report in person to the adjutant men engaged in removing a large bowlder from a general of the army. field on the farm of N. Hastings, near Falmouth, found it covered a deep hole. A man was let down M. Medcalfe, Ordnance Department, of his commisby a rope and discovered an immense cave. Three sion as second licutenant Fourth Artillery only rooms have already been found, each being conhas been accepted by the President, to take effect rooms have already been found, each being connected with the other, and all more or less wrought -The general superintendent of the by human labor. In the one nearest the entrance

Base Ball Commenced.

Boston, April 9.- The Bostons beat the Harvard Base-Ball Club by a score of 19 to 1. New Haven, Conn., April 9.—The Yale Club defeated the New Yorkers, 7 to 5. PRINCETON, N. J., April 9.-University of Princeton, 19; Athletics, of Philadelphia, 3. This was

their second game. New York, April 9.-Fourth and last game of the series between Detroit and Metropolitan Clubs son to the superintendent general recruiting serwas played here, and was won by the Detroit Club, with a score of 4 to 3.

vice, New York city, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Department of Dakota, and, on completion of this duty, to join his company.

The Greek Question.

Paris, April 10.-Semi-official information on the Greek question is to the effect that ing, Captain S. P. Luce relieving Commodore Eng-

TYLER'S TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1881.

The Baltimore Postmaster Before the Court-Miss Murray's Testimony.

ELLICOTT CITY, April 10.-The trial of Postmaster Tyler, of Baltimore, in the Howard County Court, in this city, is attracting 'crowds from the Monumental City. Miss Mary A. Murray sues for \$20,000 damages for alleged indecent assaults upon her by the postmaster when she was a clerk under him. She is prepossessing in appearance, and gave her testimony in a straightforward manner, though several times she burst into tears when relating the details of the assaults. She estified that, in the month of July, 1877, a few weeks after her appointment, Mr. Tyler came to her room, while she was alone, and asked her for a registered letter. She went to get it, and when she placed her right hand on the shelf of the safe acted in an insulting manner. She quickly withdrew her hand and ordered him away, asking him soon after removed to the ladies' delivery depart-

ONE DAY, WHEN SHE WAS ALONE, he came to her, as he stated, for a letter. He drew her toward him, and tried to compel her to kiss him. This occurred aside from the window, where no one could see him. Another time he came in with the same excuse and did the same thing again. On another occasion he drew her toward the water-cooler at the same place, and pulled her hand so hard that it was bruised. She told him to leave her at once, that he had several times insulted her, and must not come near her again. There were three such occurrences in the ladies' delivery department. Each time he tried to place his arm around her waist and attempted to kiss her. On several occasions he asked her to meet him, so that he could drive with her to the park, and also asked whether he could not see her at her boarding-house. She replied that, if he had any business with her, the post-office was the proper place in which to transact it, and not her boarding-house. SOME TIME AFTER HER REMOVAL

to the ladies' delivery department she felt that her position was unsafe and went to see Tyler about it. He said to her: "If you had done as I wanted you to do, you could have had your own way." She replied, "What do you mean, General?" He answered, "It is not necessary to explain what I wanted you to do; others have done it." At this again we thank you and tender to you assurances of point Miss Murray wept bitterly, and it was some time before she could proceed. She never met General Tyler but he asked her to kiss him. Whenever she had occasion to go to his private office he always insulted her. When an investigation was made by the special agents of the Post-Office Department, she several times refused to testify; but at last, as her name had been assailed, determined to go before them.

GENERAL TYLER THEN CAME to her desk and said: "I hear you intend to testify against me." She replied: "Yes; the papers what she proposed to testify, and she told him. He break my wife's heart, and a better and purer woman never lived." She replied: "General, your wife is no better and purer woman than I am, is she?" He replied: "No; I don't believe she is. have been a friend of yours si here. If you testify to these things I will swear on a stack of Bibles as high as your head that I never did such a thing." The cross-examination, ease will continue Monday and will occupy several more days.

PENSION OFFICE CLERKS. .

An Analysis of the Recent Appointments by the Secretary of the Interior.

An Interior Department official sends restoration to health is ardently hoped for by her THE REPUBLICAN the following: "The Bible says that he who provideth not for his own household has denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." No Iowa man will charge Secretary Kirkwood with being an infidel. When the names of the have been promoted are made public, it will be seen that the Secretary has not denied the (Iowa) faith. In the distribution below neither Delaware, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Oregon, Nevada, nor any of the Territories have been remembered. Below will be found the number of offices given to each State, and the yearly value of the offices:

No. Value. 12 1:0 100 Maine. ... 10 14,200 Mississ 14,200 Mississippi 14,200 Nebraska 11,100 Nebraska 11,100 New Hampshire 9,800 Minnesota 8,700 Kentucky 8,400 Rhode Island 7,200 Maryland 7,400 Colorado 6,400 Texas 5,000 California 4,800 Connecticut 4,800 4,500 4,800 4,000 3,800 3,600 Total......124 177,900 North Carolina. 3 The above includes two \$1,000 offices and four

\$900 offices.

PLANS FOR REFUNDING. Secretary Windom's Decision Not Yet Au-

nounced-One of the Rumors. The Secretary of the Treasury is not yet ready to announce his programme in regard to the redemption of the five and six per cent, bonds. There appears to be some ground for the belief that one of the first acts of Secretary Windom will be to call all or a large part of the sixes, coupling with the call a statement that if holders so desire they may retain their bonds if they will voluntarily agree to accept three and a half per cent. interest in lieu of six per cent. If it shall turn out that holders prefer to have the money for their bonds, the Secretary will probably sell four and one-half per cent, bonds, and with the proceeds redeem the sixes. It is understood that the legal questions involved in an agreement with the bondholders to receive interest at a | those from the two republics. reduced rate have been considered by the Attorney-General, and that he has expressed the opinion that there is no legal obstacle to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from entering into such an agreement. It is regarded as certain that the banks will generally be glad to retain, at the reduced rate, the fives and sixes now deposited to but the part belonging to Peru shall be received by secure circulation. The president of the Richmond (Ind.) National Bank was at the Treasury on ried into effect. Saturday. His bank holds \$100,000 five per cents., which are deposited to secure circulation. He said | such ports of Peru as it may deem fit, and its vessel's that the bank would be very willing to retain these bonds at three and a half per cent.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The United States steamer Quinnebaug has arrived at Gibraltar, and the Wyoming is ex-

Surgeon William G. Farewell has been detached from the Coast Survey steamer Hassler

and placed on waiting orders. The extension of the leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant George W. Baxter, Third Cavalry, February 23, 1881, is further extended to

The United States steamer Mayflower, Commander McGregor, left Norfolk Saturday are to be placed in charge of it.

By decree, all proprietors are lyn navy-yard. Passed Assistant Surgeon R. H. Mc-

Carty has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Mare Island and ordered to the Coast Survey Captain S. S. Elder, First Artillery, has been ordered to repair from Fort Monroe, Va., to

The resignation of First Lieutenant W.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, Third Infantry, March 19, 1881, De-partment of Dakota, is extended five months on argeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Department of Dakota. Sergeant James McGrath, Ordnance

Department, United States army, now on duty at the Washington arsenal, District of Columbia, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer, United States barracks, Washington, for duty as acting ordnance sergeant at that post. Captain J. H. Gagely, Third Infantry, now in this city, has been ordered to report in per-

"A Commodore" gives the following as probable changes in Bureau officers at the Navy Department: Bureau of Equipment and RecruitWISCONSIN'S SON.

BURIAL OF SENATOR CARPENTER.

Arrival of the Remains at Milwaukee - Senator Conkling's Remarks-Response by Governor Smith-The Body Lying in State-A Distinguished Gathering.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 10.—The body of Senator Carpenter arrived here yesterday afternoon. There was an immense throng of people, where it lay, Mr. Tyler took her left hand and the body was taken directly to the court-house, never to come into her presence again. She was cers, the congressional committee, and a large applied for was prior to the scene which number of civic and commercial organizations. prepared for it, Senator Conkling addressed Governor Smith as follows: "GOVERNOR: We are deputed by the Senate of the

United States to bring back the ashes of Wisconsin's illustrious son, and reverently and tenderly return them to the great Commonwealth he served so faithfully and loved so well. To Wisconsin the pale and sacred clay belongs, but the memory and the fame of Matthew Hale Carpenter are the Nation's treasures, and long will the sisterhood of States mourn the bereavement which bows all hearts to-day." Governor Smith responded as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CON-GRESSIONAL COMMITTEE: As representatives of the people of Wisconsin we accept the mortal remains of our gifted Senator and well-beloved friend, and tomorrow we will bear them to their final resting-place in the beautiful cemetery adjacent to this city, which was his home for so many years. We beg you to accept our most sincere thanks for the courteous consideration you have shown to the people of Wisconsin in the action had by both Houses of Congress in respect to the memory of the illustrious dead and in ing hither accompanying his sorrowing family upon th's sad mission. We are very much gratified to know that you will remain with us to assist in the last rites connected with the burial of our honored dead. You will thus witness for yourselves the estimation in which your late associate was held by his immediate neighbors and fellow-citizens. Gentlemen.

siderate care." The court-house was thronged by people who came to honor the statesman's memory. The body lay in state until the funeral cortege started.

our appreciation of your kind offices to our deceased

friend, whose remains we now receive from your con-

The dead Senator was buried this afternoon at Forest Home Cemetery, near Milwaukee. The funeral pageant surpassed any former burial in Wisconsin. Not only did the entire population of this city assemble to pay a last tribute to have asked why I have refused to testify, and I the deceased, but almost every locality in have to do it in my own defense." He asked her the State was represented by its most prominent citizens. During the forenoon then said: "If you testify to this thing you will while the remains lay in state in the court-house the throng of visitors was so great that all could not gain admittance, and when the hour of two o'clock arrived and the doors were closed, a thousand were yet waiting their turn. The funeral cortege started from the court-house at 2:15 p. m., with a column composed as follows: Marshal and aides, band, Sheridan Guard, Southside Rifles, Milwaukee Cadets, which was very rigid, elicited nothing new. The uniformed Patriarchial Circle, Knights of St. Patrick, and other uniformed organizations. The remains and guard of honor, consisting of the the Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron, clergy, and physicians, family of the deceased, congressional ommittee, State executive and judicial officers, State Legislature, Bar Association, civil and military officers of the United States, city and county officers, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, and citizens. The column extended about one mile in length, besides an almost interminable line of private carriages. At the grave the ceremony was brief, consisting merely of the reading of the ritual of the Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. thirty-three clerks now in the Penson Office who Ashley. Immediately after the lowering of the casket the great concourse of people which had a-sembled withdrew. The floral offerings were profuse and elegant.

CRUSHED PERU.

Terms of the Chillan Conquerors-Hard Conditions.

PANAMA, March 29.—The latest news from Lima, under date of March 16, leads to the hope that peace and quiet have at last been restored in Peru. Victorious Chili has presented sister. The new Peruvian President, Dr. Don Francisco Garcia Calderon, took the oath of office at Magdalena, a little village situated two miles from Lima, on March +12, and a similar ceremony was gone through by all the members of his cabi-

In order to allow the Magdalena government perfect liberty, that district has been abandoned by the Chillans, and it has been declared exempt from martial law, now generally in force. The terms of peace which the leaders meditate imposing on Peru are as follows:

First-Cession of Antofagasta, Tarapaca, and Tacna, Second-An indemn ty based on the following points: Expenses of the war, embracing cost of armaments, provisions, equipage, clothing, salary of army freights, and, in fact, every expense directly caused by the war; payment of compensation to the army, in conformity with law to such effect, to be passed by Congress; payment for the Esmerelda, Loa, Cova-Atahualpa, the corvette Union, and transports Rimac, Oroya, Talisman, Chalaco, an I Limena. Third-Indemnification for Chilians expelled from Peru and Bolivia.

Fourth-Peru to undertake not to fortify her ports during fifty years, nor to acquire a navy during forty

Sixth-The extraction of guano from the Peruvian Islands to be carried on for account of the government of Chili, and the proceeds, after deducting cost of extraction, to be divided equally between Chili, Peru, and the foreign crelitors of Peru, recognized up to the 1st of January, 1879. After payment of such creditors, Chili and Peru to divide proceeds equally; Chili until clauses 2 and 3 of this treaty have been car-

Seventh-Chili shall maintain a force of 10,000 men in shall have free and frank entrance to the ports. These troops shall be maintained by Peru as provided by the commissariat general of the army, and shall remain in Peru until clauses 2 and 3 shall have been arried into effect.

will treat only with Peru for the payment of this indemnity. Ninth-All doubts arising in reference to this treaty shall be settled by arbitration.

A Chilian officer has been appointed to examine into the accounts and management of the general post-office and its dependencies; and another is engaged in examining the manner in which the Lima municipality is managed and its funds administered. The port of Paita is to be declared subordinate to that of Callao, and Chilian officials

By decree, all proprietors are ordered to call at the offices established by the Chilians for the collection of war contributions and inscribe their properties; otherwise they will be mulcted in a contribution amounting to five times the sum charged others of equal value. These registers close on the 20th.

THE RAGING FLAMES.

Property Destroyed by Fire in Various Parts of the Country. Mount Vernon, Ohio-C. and G. Cooper

& Co.'s engine works. Loss, \$190,000. Dover, N. H .- The buildings on the farm of Senator Rollins, a mile and a half from there. Loss, Wakefield, Va.-The freight warehouse and

depot. Loss not known.

Burlington, Iowa-Harrison's elevator entirely destroyed. Loss not given. Delhi, La .- S. Blum & Co.'s dry goods store and warehouse and adjoining buildings. Loss, \$30,000. Woodstock, Vt.-L. L. Wilson's grocery and John . Eaton's clothing store. Loss, \$10,000. Kaiamazoo, Mich.-The agricultural implement

To Murder Gladstone. London, April 11.-It is stated that on receipt of reports from New York that the Fenian skirmishers were about to make arrangements for the murder of Mr. Gladstone the police took precautions in the district of Hawarden, where Mr. Gladstone is staying.

establishment of H. W. Page. Loss, \$10,000.

Small-Pox Spreading.

New York, April 10.-The bodies of six men who died from small-pox in the hospital were buried to-day, and five new cases were discovered. The health authorities of Jersey City are becoming alarmed at the spread of the disease there.

PISTOLS FOR TWO.

Calling upon an ex-Democratic member

of Congress from Louisiana a few days ago, he

Dueling Instruments Exposed in the Sen ate Chamber.

showed me the handsomest pair of dueling pistols I have ever seen. They were made by Purdy, of London. The barrels are of the finest Damascus, the locks of the choicest tempered steel, and the handles of polished rosewood. The pistols were made so that they could be loaded either from the muzzle or the breach, according to the stipulations of the combatants. The triggers are so adjusted that the slightest touch will fire the weapon. The owner of these pistols is an expert shot, and fairly blockading the streets in the vicinity of the some idea of the accuracy of the arms can be depot, waiting to give token of remembrance to formed when it is stated that he has shot birds on Wisconsin's illustrious Senator. From the depot | the wing with them at a distance of a hundred yards. These pistols have been in request escorted by General E. W. Hincks and staff, the on more than one occasion during the Sheridan Guards, Governor Smith and State offi- past ten years. The last time they were occurred in the Senate betwen Senators Conkling When the coffin was placed upon the raised dais and Lamar. The events of the few hours which preceded the memorable interchange of fighting words between those gentlemen had convinced several Southern Senators that serious trouble was brewing. Some of them looked for an altercation on the floor, and it was determined to make that expected altercation a bloody one if need be. The two pistols were taken from the residence of their owner to the Senate Chamber, and were loaded in one of the committee-rooms. When Mr. Conkling delivered his scorehing criticism of Lamar those pistols were in the pockets of men upon the floor. And after the controversy had ended without the interchange of blows the pistols were retained by friends of Mr. Lamar, possibly without his knowledge, in anticipation of a hostile meeting between the two Senators. The owner of the pistols says he has loaned them once or twice to persons desirous of adjusting difficulties, but in each case a peaceful solution of the trouble has been reached before exchanging shots.-Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

AN ORIENTAL SUNDAY.

among the Merchants in Bombay-Busy Shopping Seenes. special Correspondence of The Republican.

Bombay, March 17.—The Sabbath in Bombay is, as it is on the Continent, a busy day. remain quietly at home, but this does not prevent seen. He has 120 acres. I rode over one mile them from being visited by the mer- down a gentle decline through his grove to the chants and their wares. They enter the lake, where his packing house is situated. That too. Cashmere shawls, embroidered Persian gar- trees standing. These have been cut off just below ments in silver and gold, cunningly wrought jewclry, sandalwood fans and boxes. The customs | budded with sweet oranges. As you ride through and manners of the mcrchants are unique and not just what we are accustomed to in a civilized land. His goods are transported by a coolie who remains

outside. The merchant, WHO IS BARE-LEGGED, displays his merchandise and glibly tells of the wife of a gentleman whose hospitality I had the superior qualities of the articles. He names at pleasure of sharing several years before the war first an astonishingly high price. He expects to e beaten down : and, as ve gradually lowers the price, until, if you purchase, too small for the young trees. So, upon the wife's it has been lowered nearly two-thirds. The Jews, earnest entreaty, the husband set them out in their who have always carried off the palm for this garden, of about two-thirds of an acre. The war particular mode of trade, would find themselves in | came on and they left their home to seek a more nearly every instance put to shame by a native secure abiding place. With the closing fortunes of Indian trader. There is no necessity for ladies to the war he returned to his home, with a large go out shopping in Bombay, for all kinds of ap- family of children to support, and his property all parel and fancy articles are brought to the houses gone. The orange trees had, however, continued and bungalows for them to choose from. All of to grow, and he then found a ready market the native shops are open on Sunday, and me- for all his fruit, being able to contract chanics go to their daily labor as a matter of course. his crop on the trees at \$4 per hundred for a the large cotton-mills and manufactories rumble series of years. This gentlemen informed me on, regardless of the holy day. The natives have that almost his entire dependance for the support different days for their religious worship through- of his family for years after the war was on his

QUEER IDEAS OF THE CENSUS. no fear of the natives ever regaining possession of | gold excitement of 1849, and India. At Koomsi recently there was a daring European masters, and it is in India that the perpleasure, and so much grace withal, that you feel that you have conferred a favor in allowing your divided into so many nations, sects, castes, and classes, all of which have their chief rulers and head men, that for them to act in concert in any one matter is almost an impossibility.

EACH HEAD MAN HAS IDEAS for any particular object there is an immediate clash. This prevents the idea of any general conspiracy which would free India from English doof civilized warfare, and could not in any case less people, who go about the streets chattering to deeply imbued with superstition, and look on everyannouncement of the taking of the census caused growers that will come over next winterthe greatest excitement and the direct alarm. The Fifth-Chillan products to be received in Peru and Parsee priests and other learned men have been Bollvia on the same terms as those of the most favored obliged to hold large meetings, speak to the people nation, and Chili to concede similar advantages to of the advantages and the importance of the census in order to calm their minds. Some of their queer ideas in regard to it are worthy of note. In some of the districts the coolies believe that a child | better than any in Central Park. He expects to is to be taken from each house and laid on the increase the grove to ten thousand bearing trees, tramway's street-railways AS A SACRIFICE

to the British Juggernaut. As a consequence no astute and subtle mind. It is said that there are fallen on Indian River." only two occasions on which the Hindoo grows immoderately extravagant-at marriages and at deaths. The native papers are endeavoring to correct the the tendency of Eighth-As Peru and Bolivia are consolidated. Chili overlavishness at these times, and ask that the leading people set an example of economy. The Rast Goftar, a Parsee paper, is very much opposed to the custom so prevalent of marrying for money. It says that fifty years hence the Parsees will have become as corrupt as the Europeans and Mussulmans; that they will have imbibed and imitated all of their vices. It philosophizes on the matter in this wise: "The Europeans and death may occur at any moment. are strong. There are many of them. They will be able to stand, even in their corruption; but we are weak and few in numbers, and will be crushed and annihilated by such evil practices. The native papers are as mirrors, wherein the Europeans may see themselves reflected as the natives see them. Such reflections often induce a Water-Works, was found dead in her room yestermore healthy state of affairs.

The Indian arms act, passed in 1878, forbids the owning or carrying of fire-arms in India by any Scotia, publishes a challenge to Peter H. Conley, of persons except the English subjects, Armenians, Portland, for a four-mile scull race at Bo and Americans; but there are special cases exempt by permission. An indigo planter in Mainpuri was licensed to carry a gun. He preferred, however, to have his game shot by his servants, and therefore lent his fowling-piece to his Mussulman servant. The servant was discovered in possession of the gun, arrested, taken before a magistrate, tried, and convicted of carrying arms without license, and the gun confiscated. The owner was obliged to bring the case before a higher court before he could regain his property.

London and who sailed from Engiand in the steamship Australia, arrived in New York Saturday under an assumed name and is safely lodged in The Portuguese in India feel aggrieved that they that city. should be deprived of the right of carrying arms, and have prepared a petition, asking that they be exempted from the provision of that act. They state that they are the descendants of those who, at the time of the cession of India by the Portuguese crown to Great Britain, of killing him. were a distant class, and that at the end of the last century, when an invasion was threatened by Napoleon I., that, with the Mahometans and feet and one-half higher than was ever known others, they formed a militia and garrisoned the island for several years. That they have always been loyal, and that there is not an instance of their having committed any crime against the State; therefore, they cannot see why they are not as justly entitled to carry arms for lawful purposes as any of those now exempt. LURA MCNALL.

Death of Theodore Parker's Widow. Boston, April 10 .- The widow of Theo-Boston, April 10.—The widow of Theo-dore Parker died at her residence in this city last hauled them at Curwensville, and they are now night, aged sixty-seven years,

A BOOM IN ORANGES.

THE JUICY FRUIT OF FLORIDA.

Some of the Magnificent Groves in the State-The Yield of Prosperous Trees-Annual Income of the Largest Owners-Stories of Their Wealth.

Special Correspondence of the Republican. TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April 5.—It is said that a Florida orange grove "boom" is abroad in the West. However this may be, the following extract from a letter written North by a chief of division of the General Land Office would seem to justify a Florida orange "boom" in any section of the country: "Florida is the home of the orange by adoption, but it takes kindly to her soil, as it grows wild all through the central part of the State. A gentleman who resides on the St. John's River, and whose wife is half-sister to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, told me of a tree on Lake Monroe that a few years ssnee bore 13,000 oranges, and sold on the tree for two cents a piece, making an income from this one tree of \$260. Several trees are known to have yielded 10,000 in one year. The trees usually blossom the last of February, and the fruit is marketable by the last of November.

IT DOES NOT LOSE ITS GRIP as do the apple and peach, but hangs on the trees until the new blossoms put out, and sometimes does not fall then. The fruit does not arrive at perfection until January or February. By March it begins to lose its juice, and is dry or pithy. Parties here firmly believe that the juice ebbs and flows like the tide, though not so rapidly, and from the same cause. A man examines his fruit in March and finds it light and easily compressed; in a few days it is full of juice, and this at the time of full moon. Orange trees are set in rows each way, and from seventy-five to one hundred to the acre. Some of the oldest trees in the State (forty-five years) are fifteen inches through near the ground, thirty feet high, and twenty feet across. Such trees will bear from three thousand to eight thousand oranges annually. Parties who sell their fruit on the trees get from one and a quarter to

two cents each for their oranges. THERE ARE GROVES IN THE STATE The natives find that the labor of six days does not that yield their owners an annual income of render them revenue enough, and therefore con- \$40,000. Mr. Norris, of Chicago, has one of the tinue their traffic on the seventh. The Europeans | finest groves at Spring Garden that I have ever hotels and boarding-houses and strew the portion nearest the lake was a wild grove. In fact, floors with their goods, and very beautiful they are, he has cut the live-oak trees and left the orange the limbs, four or five feet from the ground, and the grove you see log-heap after log-heap, and all between them trees full of golden fruit. The trees are very hardy and the fibre exceedingly tough, so that they are able to sustain the great weight of fruit they often bear. A tree that bears 6,000 and not overdressed, squats on the floor while he oranges sustains a weight of 3,440 pounds. The

PLANTED ORANGE SEEDS two thirds of an acre of orange trees, and this brought him an annual income of from \$1,000 to Notwithstanding the Kolapur conspiracy and the | \$2,000. * * * The theme of conversation on all outbreaks which occasionally take place, there is the river boats is oranges. It is something like the

I AM NOT SURPRISED AT IT, atrocity committed wherein several lives were for I have seen so many men who come here but a lost and about 18,000 rupees of government treasure | few years since who now have groves that they have stolen. There have also been some disturbances refused thirty, forty, and fifty thousand dollars for." at Southal Pergunnahs. The appearance of Orange and lemon trees do not shed their leaves the military has had a very satisfactory effect. this season. The frost killed them in Northern Very few of the natives are blood thirsty or Florida, and the trees are leafless for the first time revengeful. The majority are quiet, peace- in many years, but none of them are injured. I ful, and unambitious. The lower castes saw fine pineapple plants on Lake Harris. In one seem not only willing, but anxious, to serve their garden were 400 plants, the fruit from which sells annually for \$200." A letter from the Duchess fection of service is obtained. You are waited on | de Castiluccia is more descriptive of the scenery of so skillfully, so deftly, and with such evident the orange-growing State. The Duchess says: . We left Titusville for our new winter home (The Dummit Grove) up the river on a swift-sailing (ayah) maid to wait upon you. The natives are | yacht, and had a lovely sail of ten miles, amusing ourselves with gun and line. We arrived at the grove as the sun was setting.

AND SUCH A GLORIOUS SUNSET! The little bay washing the shores of the grove was lighted with gold and purple clouds, and the soft which he deems paramount and superior to those twilight ushered us through the golden orange of any other head man, and if they come together grove to our little hamlet for the night. We were awakened by the morning sunlight streaming through the rafters of our cabin, and were aston ished to find that the sash at the windows con minion. They are entirely unskilled in the arts | tained no glass. However, we could have slept out of doors for all harm we might have had from the successfully cope with the well-drilled men of night air. Truly this is a wonderful climate; the English service. But, notwithstanding A view of the orange grove is truly impressivethese facts, there is a constant watch upon its trees, either laden with its golden fruit or them, so that any little conspiracy is wreathed with blossoms, is all that fancy pictures donga, and Janaqueo, the iron-clads Manco Capac and nipped in the bud. The natives are a happy, care- it. The Duke is delighted with the grove and clieach other in Hindoostanee like magples. They are | grand scale. The erection of a villa, two stories and attic, seventy feet front, of pure Italian design ; the thing new and strange with evident distrust. The erection of small houses for the Italian orange-

ALL PRESENT A VERY BUSY SCENE. as we have now a force of seventy men at work transplanting trees, cutting roads, &c. Apropos, we shall have a splendid road, forty feet wide through the house-groves; and a road cut to the lagoon beach gives us a drive of twenty miles and has in view the culture of pineapples, as they are said to be very profitable here. I have grown bold and fearless to the sight children are at present left in the houses while of bear or wildeat, as I find they usually run from their parents are away at work. Another idea is the sight of man. The Neapolitans say, 'Naples is that a man from each house is to have an arm cut a bit of Paradise fallen from above.' If this sayoff. To combat such superstition requires a very ing is true, certainly a bit of the same Paradise has

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

THE Whittaker court-martial has adjourned until the 18th instant. A LARGE seal was caught in the Delaware River at Red Bank yesterday, HATTIE DUELL, the idiot who is stary-

ing herself to death in Iowa, is still alive. What a THERE is no change in Lieutenant-Governor Hoskins' condition. He is still very low, H. R. Andrews, distributing-clerk in

the Chicago post-office, has been arrested for stealing money-letters and held in default of \$3,000 ESTHER BURTON, eldest daughter of George W. Carpenter, superintendent of the Albany day morning, having been suffocated with gas

JOHN McKAY, of Dartmouth, Nova

Basin, N. S., for \$500 a side, to take place about the middle of June next. THE winter wheat crop has suffered severely by the storms and floods in Indiana, Ohio,

from a stove.

Michigan, and Northern Illinois. The rain-fall in California has added to the joy of the farmers and fruit-growers of California. PATRICK COLEMAN, who, it is alleged, was in the plot to blow up the Mansion House in

Hon, Silas C. Crandall, a prominent man of Richmond, R. I., was found dead on the highway Friday evening. At first it was thought he had been killed by falling from his carriage, but George Ammond has been arrested on charge

THE Missouri River at Omaha is twentytwo feet six inches above low-water mark, and two before. The rise since six o'clock Saturday morning is six inches. The lumber-yards on the river front are flooded, and the railroad tracks sub-

merged. On Thursday last a man named Good-

win was arrested, charged with lareeny, and lodged in jail at Clearfield, Pa. Saturday night a man and woman, claiming to be the brother and sister of the prisoner, drove to the jall and were admitted to Goodwin's cell. After they left Good-win was found dead from knife-wounds. The